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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 9th November, 1882.

POLITICAL.

THE *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 9th November states

The intended visit of His
Royal Highness the Duke
of Connaught to India.

that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was so much struck by the bravery of the native troops at Tel-el-

Circulation,
620 copies.

Kebir that he expressed a desire to come to India and to take the command of a division for some time. But Her Majesty did not accede to his wishes, as she could not allow him to live in India in the hot weather. It is, however, in contemplation to send him here as in officiating command of a division during the cold weather. Nothing could be more honourable to the native troops than that the princes of the royal family should be so anxious to command them. There is no doubt that the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will tend to strengthen the loyalty of the native troops in a great degree.

The same paper states that it appears from two telegrams received from London that the Khedive proposed that Arábi Páshá should be expelled from Egypt without trial, but that the English Government has declined the proposal. The English Govern-

ment is quite right in thinking that Arábi's trial may lead to important disclosures. Only the other day Taufiq Pásha and his advisers emphatically declared that so long as Arábi was alive, peace and order could not be said to be established on a firm basis in the country, and it seemed that they would not be satisfied with any sentence, short of death, passed on him. This sudden change of front on their part is significant. In our opinion, this change of front is due to two causes : First, it is believed that some documents have fallen into the hands of British officers in Egypt which tend to implicate both the Porte and the Khedive. The Khedive must have imagined that, if his complicity were proved, he would himself get into trouble. Secondly, the engagement of the services of English counsel by Arábi seems to have frightened him. But, of course, England could not assent to the proposed banishment of Arábi until he was afforded an opportunity of defending his conduct. If it were found on enquiry that he was in any way instigated by Turkey, the English Government would be able to settle the Egyptian difficulty independently of Turkey. It would be a good thing if Indian Musalmáns were largely appointed to civil and military offices in Egypt. Obviously their services would prove more valuable to that country than those of Albanians or Austrians.

Circulation,
130 copies.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore) of the 1st November publishes a picture in which Afghanistan is represented as a garden and the Amir as gardener. The favours bestowed by Government on the Amir are the rainfall which causes the garden to flourish. The Amir ungratefully presents a bunch of flowers, called Herat, to the Russian Government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shoh-i-Oudh* (Lucknow) of the 1st November and the *Dabda-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 4th November, referring to the rumour about the proposed repeal of the Arms Act, protest against its repeal. If the people were allowed to carry arms,

there would be an increase in crime, and disturbances would frequently take place. The Act should not be repealed until education has made greater progress in the country.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares), in commenting on the new Hindu Wills Act of 1882, says

that such an Act was quite unnecessary. The Hindus were already empowered by the Hindu law to execute wills. One of the bad results of the new law will be that an executor will be able to stop, if he pleases, any allowances which the testator used to give to any religious or charitable institutions. This sudden stoppage of the allowances is sure to press severely on the men who depended on them for their support.

The *Wagāya-i-Ālam* (GhāZIPUR) of the 30th October states that Lord Ripon's wise and

Circulation,
250 copies.

District officers. liberal administration has greatly endeared him to the people. In fact, they love him as dearly as a dutiful son does his parents. But the district officers generally have no sympathy with the people and do not care at all for their welfare. Their only care is to complete their period of service in order that they may take their pension and enjoy themselves at home. They are practically irresponsible. They do what they please in utter disregard of the law. The proceedings of district officers in connection with the local self-government scheme are far from satisfactory. They still continue to appoint illiterate and subservient men members of municipal committees. If Government sent for a list of intelligent and educated native gentlemen in each district, it would find that few of them were members of such committees. Men belonging to the lower classes are appointed to posts under Government, while those belonging to higher classes starve from want of employment.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 26th October argues

Circulation,
1,100 copies.

The publication of the proceedings of municipal committees

that every Municipal Committee should publish statements showing receipts and charges from time to time, in order

that the people may know how their money is expended and may be able to criticize the proceedings of the committee.

The same paper of the 1st November states that the Government of India has lately issued orders to the effect that handcuffs should not be put on any under-trial

New restrictions placed on the use of handcuffs in case of under-trial prisoners.
prisoner until he has been legally convicted, except when he is charged with any very grave offence, or when it is feared he would endeavour to make his escape. The editor thanks the Viceroy for the imposition of these restrictions on the use of handcuffs, but remarks that similar restrictions should be also imposed on the practice of sending men to the lock-up. No respectable man, charged with any offence, should be sent to the lock-up until he has been convicted. Moreover, the privilege, enjoyed by Europeans, of applying to the High Court for redress during the course of trial in case of illegal detention by a Magistrate, should be extended to natives.

The same paper, referring to the speeches lately delivered at the Viceroy's Legislative Council when the Hon'ble Mr. Cros-

thwaite asked for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law regarding the grant of advances to cultivators, says that the proposed agricultural banks should advance money to cultivators without requiring them to execute any bonds at all, the account-books of the banks being accepted by courts as sufficient proof for the debts. Moreover, the rate of interest should not exceed six per cent.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Khairkhwâh-i-Panjâb of the 29th October, the *Viceroy Paper of the 31st October, and the *Rafidh-i-Am of the 4th November have each an article on the question of the admission of the editors of vernacular newspapers to the darbârs held by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. Only the editors of the *Koh-i-Nur* and the *Panjâb*

* All these three papers belong to Munshi Diwân Chand of Sialkot.

Akhbár are usually admitted to these darbárs. But there seems to be no reason why this concession should not be granted to other editors. There are many papers in the province, the circulation of which exceeds that of the two papers above mentioned, and the editors of which are comparatively well-to-do persons. All editors of the province should be admitted to the Lieutenant-Governor's darbárs, and a suitable place should be assigned them, as is done in the other provinces. Editors are also freely admitted to viceregal darbárs. They were allowed seats at Lord Mayo's darbár held at Umballa, Lord Lytton's Imperial darbár at Delhi, and Lord Ripon's darbár held on the 15th November, 1880, at Lahore. All editors were admitted to the Lieutenant-Governor's darbárs when Mr. Thornton was Secretary to the Panjáb Government. On the occasion of the Imperial darbár held by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st January, 1880, the Mir Munshi of the Panjáb Secretariat issued tickets only to the editors of the *Koh-i-Nár* and the *Panjábi Akhbár*, and refused to give tickets to other editors when they called on him at the Secretariat. Fortunately Sir Lepel Griffin happened to come to the Mir Munshi's room at the time. Munshi Díwán Chand, the editor of the *Rafáh-i-Ám*, represented the matter to him, and he at once gave tickets to him and the editor of the journal of the Anjuman-i-Qasúr, who was present there at the time, and also gave verbal orders to the Mir Munshi to enter the names of editors in the list of darbáris. The Mir Munshi did not admit any editors to the Imperial darbár held at Lahore on the 2nd January last, but made them all sit under the gallery, which was a great dishonour to them.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 6th November complains

The alleged slowness of promotion among native educational officers in the Panjáb.

that great discontent prevails among the native educational officers in the Panjáb owing to slowness of promotion. In the first place, the daily task of a teacher is very laborious. It is no child's play to teach young boys. Secondly,

Circulation;
750 copies.

if his boys are not successful at the annual examination any year, the teacher is at once taken to task and degraded. If they do well, no one cares to appreciate his services. Of course those men, who have an interest with higher educational officers, often get promotion, but all the others are left out in the cold. Promotion is so slow in the Educational Department that a teacher, who gets Rs. 40 a month, would be ready to accept a post of Rs. 20 in any other department. It is to be hoped that our able Director of Public Instruction will take the case of his subordinates into consideration and endeavour to improve their position.

Circulation,
209 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 1st November states that it is to be regretted that district Honorary Magistrates. officers generally nominate men of rank and position for the post of Honorary Magistrate, even though they are quite illiterate. Such men are unable to dispense justice with impartiality. They get their clerks or their friends to write judgments for them. Intellectual ability should be always the first consideration in making selections for these posts. We hope that the Government will dismiss all incompetent men and appoint a better class of men in their place.

Circulation,
132 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jallandhar) of the 4th November states that the British army is numerically very small compared to the extent and income of the British Empire and to the armies of the great European Powers, and urges that the Government should increase the strength of the army. As regards India, the writer suggests that the Government should strengthen the standing army, repeal the Arms Act and allow the people to learn the use of arms, or introduce the law of conscription.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 4th November states that the local self-government is more beneficial to the Government itself than to the people. It relieves Government of all responsibility for the proper management of our local affairs,

and places that responsibility on our own shoulders. Hitherto, when anything went wrong, we found fault with Government for it. In future, on the contrary, Government will hold us responsible for everything.

The *Koh-e-Nur* (Lahore) of the 1st November states that

The temporary appointment of two additional Judges to the Lahore Chief Court.

the work in the Lahore Chief Court has largely increased of late years, and the Judges in the Court, who are three

Circulation,
440 copies.

in number, with all their industry and zeal, have been unable to keep abreast of it. At the end of the last official year 1,718 appeals were pending, of which 423 had remained on the file over a year. The Government of India has recently sanctioned the appointment of two additional Judges for one year. But, looking at the steady increase of litigation in the province, we are disposed to think that the arrangement will be made permanent. It is believed that Mr. Barkley and Mr. Burney have been selected for the posts. We have nothing to say personally against these gentlemen. They have held officiating appointments in the Court and have given ample proof of their ability. But it is our earnest prayer that the Government should avail itself of this opportunity to appoint a Native Judge to the Court. This concession has already been granted to the people of other provinces. It would not be difficult to find a competent native in the province at present. It would be still better if one Hindu and one Muhammadan Judge were appointed. But we must be content at present with only one Native Judge. If we ask for too much, we may get nothing. When Lord Ripon visits Lahore, the native community should present a memorial to him on the subject.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for October praises the

The new Resolution of the Government of India about Jail industries.

recent Resolution of the Government of

India regarding Jail manufactures, but regrets to state that the employment of prisoners on public works, as has been recommended in that Resolution, will press hard on non-criminal masons and laborers. In that case they are sure to suffer from want of

Circulation,
200 copies.

The same paper says:—Where is Saiyid Amir Ali now? The misconduct of some Musalmán officers. Let him come and look at the deeds of his Muhammadan countrymen in these provinces. Sudaru-l-din, late Tahsildár of Farukhábád, has lately been sentenced to imprisonment for six months for embezzlement. Formerly he was a Deputy Collector, but was degraded to the post of Tahsildar. Similarly, Músám Ali, late Tahsildár of Fatehpur, has been dismissed from the public service for breach of trust. The Naib Tahsildár of Hamirpur has been charged with taking a bribe, and awaits his trial at the Magistrate's Court here. The Police Inspector of Fatshpur has been suspended from duty for some offence. It is surprising that the Government knows all these things, but still it prefers Musalmáns to Hindús for employment in the public service. The fact is subservience is all-powerful.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the Panjab Punch (Lahore) of the 1st

Circulation,
130 copies.

The alleged unjust dismissal of native employés of the Panjab Northern State Railway are unjustly dismissed for small offences.

Mr. Collin, Railway Inspector, is not satisfied with their dismissal from the Railway. If any of them succeeds in obtaining a post anywhere else, he complains against him to his superior officer and thus gets the man dismissed from his new post. The writer also gives a list of ten men who are said to have been unjustly dismissed within the last two months.

The Hindi Pradip (Allahabad) for October argues that,

Circulation,
200 copies.

Native passengers. just as one third class compartment in each train is reserved for Europeans,

one first class and one second class carriage should be reserved for natives. Natives of rank and position would travel first and second class more largely than they do at present, if separate accommodation were provided for them. At present they generally travel intermediate class, to avoid the company of Europeans. Owing to a difference in habits and manners, Europeans and natives do not find each other's company pleasant. Moreover, as regards the third class passengers, it would be a good thing if lower classes of people were seated in a separate carriage.

LOCAL.

The Aina-i-Sikandari (Moradabad) of the 2nd November

Circulation,
70 copies.

The enforcement of the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases at Moradabad. states that at Moradabad prostitutes, properly so called, have been brought under the operation of rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases, while dancing-girls manage to evade the rules under the pretence that they do not practise prostitution. No exemption should be made in favour of dancing-girls, because there is hardly any dancing-girl who does not practise prostitution. If any dancing-girl asks for exemption, she should be required to execute a bond binding herself against the practice of prostitution.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Ajtab-i-Hind</i>	Jallandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Nov. 4th	Nov. 5th	132 copies.
2	<i>Ajtab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	3rd	"	550 copies.
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	Oct. 28th	"	196 copies.
4	<i>Dhans-i-Akhbar</i>	Amrohá	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	Nov. 2nd	"	684 copies.
5	<i>Dina-i-Sikandari</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	"	"	70 copies.
6	<i>Dina-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	Oct. 31st	"	100 copies.
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Ram	Nov. 1st & 4th	5th & 7th	1,800 copies.
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihári Lal	1st	"	114 copies.
9	<i>Abnáu-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fukhrú-l-díu	Oct. 31st	4th	100 copies.
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rai	"	"	634 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu and English.	Weekly	Muhammad Hussain,	" 1st	" 4th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	2nd	"	226 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	1st	"	200 copies.
14	<i>Azad-i-Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	"	Oct. 30th	"	100 copies.
15	<i>Blaré Bandhu</i>	Alligarh	Ditto	Hindi-Eng.	Tots Rám	3rd	"	...
16	<i>Bhrati Vilas</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	"	5th	"	125 copies.
17	<i>Bhrati Bhawan</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	"	7th	"	125 copies.
18	<i>Dastan-i-Akhbar</i>	"	"	Weekly	Bhagwán Dás	28th	"	81 copies.
19					"	Oct. 28th & 1st	"	225 copies.
						Nov.	"	300 respectively.

18	<i>Dabda-i-Sikandari</i> Rāmpur	Ditto	Hindi	890	1892
19	<i>Desh Hikmati</i>	Monthly	Ajmere	152	152
20	<i>Grove Gazette</i>	Bi-monthly	Buland-Urdu shahr.	40	40
21	<i>Hindi Pradip</i>	Monthly	Allahabad, Hindi	132	132
22	<i>Istān</i>	Monthly	Meerut	200	200
23	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Bi-weekly	Jaipur	250	250
24	<i>Jalwa-i-Tür</i>	Weekly	Meerut	260	260
25	<i>Jam-i-Jawash</i>	Weekly	Moradabad	90	90
26	<i>Kāshī</i>	Weekly	Lucknow	150	150
27	<i>Kalāt Patrika</i>	Weekly	Benares	250	250
28	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	Bi-monthly	Lucknow	642	642
29	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā</i>	Bi-monthly	Hindi	341	341
30	<i>Khair Khush-i-Hind</i>	Urdu	Delhi	100	100
31	<i>Khair Khush-i-Oudh</i>	Urdu	Lucknow	800	800
32	<i>Khair Khush-i-Pak</i>	Urdu	Gujarāt	150	150
33	<i>Kete Nazar</i>	Urdu	Urdu	20	20
34	<i>Lama-i-Nur</i>	Urdu	Urdu	600	600
35	<i>Laurence Gazette</i>	Urdu	Jannpur	140	140
36	<i>Mewar Gazette</i>	Urdu	Jodhpur	160	160
37	<i>Mian-i-Qasim</i>	Urdu	Jannpur	175	175
38	<i>Matta-i-Nur</i>	Urdu	Cawnpore	37	37
39	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	8th & 3rd	Munna Lal	...	...
40	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	8th & 3rd	Gangā Sabai	...	...
41	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	8th & 3rd	Balkrishan Bhatt	...	...
42	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th	Alimul-Din	...	...
43	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Mahābir Prasād	...	...
44	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Ganeshi Lal	...	...
45	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Jamshed Ali	...	...
46	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Muhammad Yaqub	...	...
47	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	...	...
48	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Chintamani Rao	...	...
49	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Maha Nārdayān	...	...
50	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Khairatī Lal	...	...
51	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Brij Lal	...	...
52	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Jawwād Ali	...	...
53	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Hafiz Abdur-Rahān	...	...
54	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Abdul Samad Khan, Gōbārdhan Dāshā	...	...
55	<i>Muhammad Hussain</i>	4th & 6th	Nabi Balkshah	...	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.	
								1882.	1882.
39	Meerut Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Karim-u-l-din	Oct. 25th & 29th	Nov. 3rd	...	...
40	Mahr-i-Darkhshad	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Nov. 1st	6th	180	copies.
41	Mahr-i-Nasr	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibul-lah	Oct. 31st	2nd	100	"
42	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	Nov. 6th	3rd	250	"
43	Mair Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Khushwaqt Rai	" 4th	4th	125	"
44	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	" 1st	5th	450	"
45	Murdab-i-Kashf	Ditto	Monthly	Shayam Narayan	For the month of Oct.	"	9th	125	"
46	Naiyār-i-Aqāq	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Nov. 6th	8th	162	"
47	Najmu-l-khāber	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Réhu-l-lah Khán	" 1st	3rd	150	"
48	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishnas	Oct. 28th	5th	189	"
49	Nastu-l-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dás	Nov. 7th	9th	300	"
50	Nar-i-Afsān	Ladhians,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 2nd	4th	593	"
51	Nur-i-Badshah	Bundeani	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Hussain	" 4th	5th	355	"
52	Neru-l-Azad	Calwopore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaquib,	" 1st	4th	180	"
53	Nusrat-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	"	5th	620	copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
54	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 3rd to 9th	3rd to 9th	820	copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
55	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sajid Hussain	Oct. 31st	3rd	300	"
56	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Asim	Nov. 1st	9th	180	"
57	Punjabi Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Firoz-u-l-Din	"	7th	350	"
58	Punjabi Samachar	Aliehabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Dewakīnā- dā	" 6th	3rd	300	"

59	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	"	<i>Patiala</i>	"	<i>Urdu</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Rikhi Kesh</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Rikhi Kesh</i>	"
60	<i>Prince of Wales' Meirut</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ganeshi Lal</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ganeshi Lal</i>	"
61	<i>Rajah-i-Am</i>	"	<i>Sialkot</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Diwan Chand</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Diwan Chand</i>	"
62	<i>Rajbar-i-Hind</i>	"	<i>Lahore</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Bi-weekly</i>	"	<i>Nadir Ali Shah</i>	"	<i>Bi-weekly</i>	"	<i>Nadir Ali Shah</i>	"
63	<i>Ram Prakash</i>	"	<i>Batlam</i>	"	<i>Hindi-a n d</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	"	<i>Muhammad Abdu-l-Oct. 26th</i>	"	<i>Haqq.</i>	"	<i>Muhammad Abdu-l-Oct. 26th</i>	"
64	<i>Reformer</i>	"	<i>Lahore</i>	"	<i>Urdu</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Nathu Ram</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Nathu Ram</i>	"
65	<i>Riyaz-i-Akhbar</i>	"	<i>Gorakhpur</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Nizam Ahmad</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Nizam Ahmad</i>	"
66	<i>Sabha-i-Kamalata</i>	"	<i>Kapurthala</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Sharfu-l-din</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Sharfu-l-din</i>	"
67	<i>Sadiq-i-Akhbar</i>	"	<i>Bhawal-</i> <i>pur.</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Abdu-l-Quds</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Abdu-l-Quds</i>	"
68	<i>Sajjan Kritis Sudha-</i> <i>pur.</i>	"	<i>Udaipur</i>	"	<i>Hindi</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Banshi Dhar</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Banshi Dhar</i>	"
69	<i>Shooh-i-Osh</i>	"	<i>Lucknow</i>	"	<i>Urdu</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Tasawar Hussain</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Tasawar Hussain</i>	"
70	<i>Shulat-i-Tur</i>	"	<i>Cawnpore</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Muhammad Ibrā-</i> <i>him.</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Muhammad Ibrā-</i> <i>him.</i>	"
71	<i>Takab</i>	"	<i>Moradabad</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Rāhat Ali Khān</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Rāhat Ali Khān</i>	"
72	<i>Tatiya-i-Hind</i>	"	<i>Meerut</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Wilsayat Ali</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Wilsayat Ali</i>	"
73	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	"	<i>Sialkot</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Daily</i>	"	<i>Gyan Chand</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Gyan Chand</i>	"
74	<i>Waqya-i-Alam</i>	"	<i>Ghazipur</i>	"	<i>Weekly</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Sirisju-l-din Ahmad</i>	"	<i>Ditto</i>	"	<i>Sirisju-l-din Ahmad</i>	"

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